

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum;  
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 499.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT,

Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PRE-ADVANCED.  
If paid in advance, \$2 00  
If paid within 3 months, 2 50  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00  
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.  
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.  
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## SAMUEL P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and settling all claims entrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Contracts, &c.  
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.  
January 10, 1861

## J. A. FOX,

Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.  
Office over the Drug Store, Irving's corner.  
January 1, 1861.

## Wm. J. Kerr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.  
Office on the Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1861

## ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,

PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE  
AND  
OPERATIVE SURGERY,  
Office No. 2 Irving's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
January, 1861.

## R. W. BECKWITH

Has constantly on hand  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.  
Of the best English and American manufacturers.  
Call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.  
January, 1861

## John T. Butler,

PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c.  
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.  
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)  
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,  
of every description, repaired and warranted for 12 months.  
Oct 10, 1861.

## J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN  
Watches,  
JEWELRY,  
Silver & plated Ware  
AND FANCY GOODS,  
No. 5, Granite Range,  
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.  
September 18, 1861.

## New Supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and prices may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.  
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.  
R. W. BECKWITH.  
Nov. 27, 1860

## DR. E. H. ANDREWS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Chloroplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or the Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—give my take that for granted.  
February 3, 1861

## NEW GOODS.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., to which they invite particular attention.  
April 29, 1861

## HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,

Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1861. J. General Order No. 20.  
All companies heretofore accepted by the Governor will remain at home, without pay, until called upon for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching their appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of clothing and camp equipment now on hand, and to enable the troops to have these supplies ready for the use of the Government.  
By order of the commander-in-chief,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

## WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.  
JANUARY 1, 1861  
JNO. WILKES.

## FACTORY FOR SALE.

The undersigned propose to sell, at a low price and upon liberal credit, their COTTON FACTORY, located on the South Fork of the Catawba River. The machinery is comparatively new and in good order for work. The water power is good and the buildings ample, and a good FLOURING MILL attached.  
The principal machinery consists of 1200 spindles, 2 cards, 20 looms, and all the machinery to work the same.  
J. & E. B. STOWE,  
Stowessville, N. C.  
Oct 8, 1861

## BUTTER! BUTTER!!

The highest cash market price will be paid for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at  
PALMER'S  
Variety Store,  
Sept 24, 1861

## HIDES.

I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.  
S. M. BOWELL,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
October 8, 1861 61-pd

## A Card.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business.  
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$30 for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks.  
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.  
Address: repairs through the post-office.  
CHARLES O. PAPE,  
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.  
Oct 8, 1861.

## Hardware!! Hardware!!

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:  
Carpenters' Tools.  
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tennon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWES; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Gishers, Augers, Gimbles, Planes, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade level and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gongs, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 26, 1860.

## Blacksmith's Tools.

Such as Belows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps and files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and Clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, blow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap.  
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

## Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans,

of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

## Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Cultivating Hoers, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Logs, Chains, Frunking and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and briar Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, covers and lids, Skillets, spoons, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

## Tin and Japanned Ware,

A large assortment; Black Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.

## Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at

TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

## PETER E. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE,

DAVIS & HARDEE,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Petersburg, Va.  
REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Condit, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.  
Feb 19, 1861 61-pd.

## BIRDS, BIRDS.

All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS, also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at  
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,  
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.  
Nov 29, 1860.

## Notice.

From and after this day (1st of January, 1861.) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for  
cash, and cash only,  
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their orders, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.  
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.  
OATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861

## Dissolution.

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.  
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.  
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none other need ask it.  
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient.  
JANUARY 1, 1861.

## Milburnie Paper Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.  
The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.]  
Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.  
S. H. ROGERS, Pres't.  
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.  
Nov 26th, 61

## Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood

Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill.  
Oct 18, 1861. JOHN WILKES.

## IS EVERY MAN DOING HIS DUTY?

A friend in an adjoining county writes to us as follows on the duty of sustaining the great cause:

"I would be glad to see the Press urging on the People to a full discharge of their duty in whatever sphere they may find it in their power to operate. All can to some extent help the soldier who has sacrificed the comforts of home and gone forth to peril his life for them. Many can help the government directly by loans, be it little or much. It is the People's war, and they should put forth their utmost strength to sustain it, especially so as the government has but few resources."

The writer of the above has sent his own sons to the field, and we doubt not has contributed liberally to the sustenance. He has a right therefore to make the suggestion, and it falls in with our own views, for we have for two or three weeks past feared that the people were ceasing to bring their gifts to the altar of their country. This cannot arise from exhaustion, but rather, we suppose, from an idea that enough has been done to make our soldiers comfortable. We fear that this is a fatal mistake. We admit that much has been done, and that something is still being done, but still there must be dreadful suffering in a great army in the field during a winter in a colder climate than our volunteers have been accustomed to, and with far less than their accustomed protection against cold and rain and snow. It is the duty of all—of every man and woman and child who remains at home—to do all in their power, even at much personal and self-denial and inconvenience, to guard their defenders from the perils of the fierce elements to which they are exposed. Let there be no end, therefore, to the gifts and the labors of the people for the benefit of the brave and self-sacrificing soldiers, but as soon as one duty of the sort has been performed, another should be begun. Nothing can be more plain than that if we permit ourselves to be conquered, we lose all. The fierce and malignant and devilish spirit of our yankee brethren openly avows a determination to confiscate all we have, and we are assured by high authority at the North, that the thousands who have come to the South mean to remain at the South—that they have no idea of returning to the cold and inhospitable regions from which they came, but intend to locate on the farms of the rebels," and to appropriate the slaves, under the delusive appellation of "apprentices," to their own use. We all know what hard masters these poverty-stricken Yankees become when they come to own slaves. Is it alike a duty to ourselves and to our slaves, to preserve them from the tender mercies of the barbarians. Let them indeed remain at the South, if they will, but let their farms be confined to the narrow space six feet by two of ground.

In the spirit of our correspondent, we call upon our readers to work on in the cause, and to give their money freely. Better to give much of it than to be robbed of the whole by our enemies.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

## Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.  
At a session of this Court in the town of Wilmington in the above named District, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1861, it was  
Ordered, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court, be adjourned, and all process be returned to that day.  
JNO. L. CASTWELL, Clerk.  
Dec. 3, 1861.

## COTTON SEED WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for Cotton Seed, at their Oil Works, five miles south-east of Charlotte, at Isaac N. Alexander's mills.  
STEPHENS & WHISNANT.  
Dec 3, 1861

## BARLEY WANTED.

I want to purchase, immediately, all the BARLEY I can get, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
MARTIN MENZIEER.  
Charlotte, Oct 29, 1861.

## PAY YOUR TAXES.

All persons owing me taxes are hereby notified to pay up before the 1st of January. I must have the money to settle of the Poor and School Fund, but will not be able to do so without your pay me. I hope you will not force me to borrow money and pay your taxes for you. It is but a small amount to each one, and you can easily raise it.  
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.  
Dec 10, 1861.

## Cotton Buyers.

ELIAS & COHEN,  
Will purchase COTTON,  
GRAIN,  
FLOUR,  
and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid.  
Just received a large lot of  
Bagging and Roping;  
and a complete stock of  
GROCERIES.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
November 5, 1861 2m

## NOTICE.

OUR CREDIT CUSTOMERS,  
BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS,  
have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.  
Our terms hereafter will be strictly CASH on delivery.  
FISHER & BURROUGHS.  
Aug 6, 1861

## Milburnie Paper Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.  
The Neuse Manufacturing Company pay cash and the highest market price for COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. [N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.]  
Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.  
S. H. ROGERS, Pres't.  
Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.  
Nov 26th, 61

## Hoop Poles, Staves and Cord Wood

Wanted at the Charlotte Steam Mill.  
Oct 18, 1861. JOHN WILKES.

## THE FIGHT NEAR GREEN RIVER, KY.

Gen. Hindman has made the following official report of the fight near Green River, Kentucky, in which Colonel Terry was killed:

Headquarters Advance Guard, C. A.,  
Cave City, Ky., Dec. 19, 1861.

Sir: At 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 17th inst., I moved towards Woodsonville for the purpose of breaking up the railroad from the vicinity of that place southward—my force consisted of 1,100 infantry and four pieces of artillery.

When within two and a half miles of Woodsonville, concealed from the enemy's view, I halted the column and ordered forward Col. Terry's Rangers to occupy the heights at my right, left, and front; and Major Phifer's cavalry to watch the crossings of Green river, still further to my left. These orders having been executed, and no force of the enemy or pickets seen, I advanced the column till the right reached the railroad. This brought me within three quarters of a mile of the river and the enemy, but still concealed, except a small body of cavalry upon the extreme left. Here a company of Rangers was detached to observe the enemy from Rowlett's Knob, which was to my right across the railroad. A strip of timber bordered the river parallel to the line held by my cavalry. Fields were between a body of the enemy's infantry, as skirmishers moved through the timber by their right on my left. They were fired upon by a small body of my cavalry and retired. The firing ceased for about half an hour, and I went in person to select a suitable place for camp, leaving Col. Terry in command, with instructions to decoy the enemy up the hill, where I could use my infantry and artillery with effect and be out of the range of the enemy's batteries.

Before returning to the column the fire from the skirmishers re-commenced. The enemy appeared in force upon my right and centre. Col. Terry, at the head of 75 Rangers charged about 300, routed and drove them back, but fell mortally wounded. A body of the enemy, about the same size, attacked the Rangers, under Capt. Farrel, upon the right of the turnpike, and were repulsed with a heavy loss. The enemy now began crossing by regiments, and moving about on my right and left flanks. Three companies of Colonel Marauder's (First Arkansas) battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on my left, engaged the enemy's right, and drove them to the river. I now ordered forward Captain Swift's battery and the Second Arkansas regiment to support it, holding the Sixth Arkansas regiment in reserve. The artillery opened fire upon the enemy in the field adjacent to the railroad, and drove them to the bank of the river. Firing now ceased on both sides. The enemy made no further attempt to advance, but knowing that he had already crossed the river in force more than double to my own, and had the means of crossing additional forces, I withdrew my command, by way of the turnpike, two miles and a half, and took position to meet the enemy, if disposed to advance. There being no indications of such an intention, I returned to my camp here, reaching this place at 8 o'clock, P. M. My loss in this affair was as follows:

Killed—Col. Terry and three men of his regiment. Dangerously wounded—Capt. Walker and three men (Texas Rangers), and two men of First Arkansas battalion.

I estimate the enemy's loss at 75 killed and left on the ground; wounded unknown. I have eight prisoners—others were taken too badly wounded to be removed, and were left at citizen's houses. The troops under my command who were engaged, displayed courage in excess. The others were as steady as veterans.

Respectfully,  
T. C. HINDMAN, Brig-Gen.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Legislative council of Kentucky, on Saturday, elected Henry G. Burnett and Wm. E. Simms, Confederate States Senators.

Capt. Eaton, who deserted from Lincoln's army at Calhoun, reached Hopkinsville on the night of the 31st December. Four other deserters arrived there on the 1st instant. Some of the deserters report that the Federal army at Calhoun is being greatly demoralized, desertions occur daily, and threats of mutiny are openly and defiantly made. Great dissatisfaction prevails, and it is believed that desertions will soon be made by hundreds and thousands.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—We learn from the Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder that on Saturday night, some ten or more negroes belonging to W. H. Taylor, of Mt. Airy, and the estate of Robert W. Carter, of Sabine Hill, Richmond county, Va., succeeded in making their escape to the Yankee vessels now maintaining the blockade of the Rappahannock at its mouth. The Recorder also learns that two slaves who escaped from Northumberland, induced the Yankees to permit them to return on the ground that they could persuade others to go, but no sooner were they ashore, than they went to their masters, carried them some of the ship biscuit, and said that they had enough of Yankee freedom.

## \$75 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from where we had them hired, near Chester, in June last, our three negro men, viz: Bill, Giles and Henry.  
Bill and Giles we bought the 14th of last November at the estate sale of Ed. Leach, on Broad River, in York District. They being brothers and having relations in the neighborhood where we purchased them, it is more than likely they have made their way back to their old neighborhood.  
Bill is about 26 years old, five feet 8 inches high, will weigh 150 or 160 pounds; is very black; rather sharp faced; speaks quick when spoken to.  
Giles his brother, is about 24 years old; five feet 9 inches high; will weigh 160 lbs., is very black, and walks with his head up and feet turned out in front.  
Henry, we purchased Jan. 1, of Col. C. Rives on the Catawba river. He is 28 years old, well set; five feet 10 inches high, and will weigh 175 pounds; has a heavy brow and speaks slowly; has some character as a runaway. May go to Charleston or Washington city, it is hard telling where he will go as he is a gentleman of travel.  
They all ran off about the same time.  
We will pay \$75 reward for the 3 men; or \$25 a piece for either of them delivered in any jail so that we can get them. These boys may attempt to make their way North as some others from this place have attempted.  
PRIDE & DUNOYANT.  
Cluster, S. C. July 30, 1861

## THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We have read carefully the correspondence in relation to the Mason and Slidell affair as we find it in the Richmond Enquirer, copied from the National Intelligencer of Saturday the 28th Dec.

The first letter in the series is from Mr Seward to Mr Adams, U. S. Minister to England. In this letter, referring to the possibility of the recognition of the Confederate States by England and France, he says, "I have never for a moment believed that such recognition could take place without producing immediately a war between the United States and all the recognizing powers." As to the seizure made on board the Trent, he defers expression of any opinion in regard to it, simply stating that as Captain Wilkes had no instructions whatever to seize the Commissioners, the future discussion of the subject is relieved from any complications with which such instructions might have surrounded it. This letter is dated Nov. 30th.

The second letter in the series is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by a strange coincidence bears date on the same day, Nov. 30th, 1861.

Like nearly all English and Confederate diplomatic and state papers, it is short and business-like, therein contrasting strongly with the extreme long-windedness which too generally marked those of the old government. It simply states the circumstances of the capture on board the Trent as given in the letter of Commander Williams, Agent for Mail on board the Mail contract steamer Trent. These circumstances are already familiar to our readers. After this statement, Earl Russell's letter says that "it thus appears that certain individuals have thus been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage; an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law."

Earl Russell expresses the trust that when these facts are brought under the consideration of the United States government, that government will of its own accord offer such redress as alone could satisfy a British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to Lord Lyons, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the outrage which has been committed.

This letter of Earl Russell does not occupy over half a column. Mr Seward's reply takes up four solid long columns of the Enquirer. We find great difficulty in even attempting a synopsis of it, since it is literally impossible to fix upon any point which can truly be said to express its meaning with any definiteness. We have no idea that Mr Seward wished to express any definite meaning. His letter is dated December 26th, 1861. It must be read to be appreciated. We do not say—to be understood, for that is evidently not its intention, but we think it will hardly be satisfactory to the British government.

As near as we can see, Seward asks at the outset five questions which the answers in the first five paragraphs of the Enquirer are intended to answer. Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for those contraband persons and dispatches? Might he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner? Having found the suspected persons on board and in presumed possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right to capture the persons? Did he exercise the right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations? These questions and their answers are brought forward to sustain the ground assumed in the following paragraph, when after attempting to controvert some part of the statement of facts made by commander Williams, he, Seward says:—

"Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal and beligerent proceeding of Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war, for the use and benefit of the insurgents."

Mr Seward, after assuming all this, goes into a long discussion upon the technical process of reaching contrabands like Mason and Slidell, by the seizure and condemnation of the vessel carrying them, thus obtaining a moral verdict against them, or in what other way, and finds all unsatisfactory. He thinks that Captain Wilkes might have seized the Trent and carried her into a convenient port, but did not for reasons satisfactory to his government, and which justify his course in their eyes, nevertheless although this satisfaction with Capt. Wilkes' course is avowed, all the results of that course are given up on the demand of the English government and the detained persons are surrendered. His conclusion is—

"The four persons are now held in custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

In the course of his lengthy reply, Mr Seward chooses to speak carelessly about our "pretended" Ministers, President and so forth—about such "unimportant persons" as Messrs Mason and Slidell, "the waning proportions" of "the rebellion" and so on, the whole being a strange compound of boast and subservience.

Lord Lyons replies on the 27th, acknowledging the receipt of Mr Seward's letter, of which he will promptly forward a copy to England, and without delay confer personally about the delivery of the four gentlemen.

A significant document is a letter from M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mericr, French Minister at Washington, in which equally high grounds are taken by the British government, if as strong and direct a personal concern is not expressed. It appears evident that the French and English government were prepared to act fully in concert and will be prepared to do so hereafter in all matters relating to this country. Mr Seward replies that he trusts his action in reply to the demands of the British government will also be satisfactory to that of France. M. Thouvenel's letter is dated 3rd December, 1861, being three days later than that of Earl Russell.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The jail of Southampton county, Va., was set on fire, a few nights since, by two prisoners confined therein, and burnt to the ground.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

## THE REIGN OF TYRANNY IN BALTIMORE.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received by a resident of this city, from a correspondent in Baltimore, whose reliability is unquestioned.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15, 1861.

"As we think of nothing but prisoners, I ought to have answered your last letter immediately; but when I tell you of the sufferings of our dear friends in New York, you will not be astonished that I have neglected to write, in my concern for those near. Scarcely a family of any note in Baltimore is untouched. Either they have sons in the Confederate army from whom they cannot hear, or else they have husbands, brothers or friends confined in Fort Lafayette.

"Mrs. ———, has four sons in Virginia, and her husband and remaining son are in prison. This heir of two fortunes has now proposed to take boarders. If none come she must go, and live with her married daughter till the war is over.

These arrests are made with the greatest indignity and cruelty. The oppressors come in the dead of night, in bodies of half a dozen men. If you ask their authority, they show you none, but say they were sent from Washington. One gentleman attempted to resist this most absurdly illegal proceeding; but in a few moments afterwards his house was surrounded by soldiers. They then sent for the lady of the house, who threw a wrapper over her shoulders and came down stairs. Two or three of the soldiers then detained the lady in the parlor, while two others of their comrades proceeded up stairs with their prisoner, and watch while he dresses himself, to see that he slips nothing into his pocket. The rest of the Federal myrmidons search every corner and nook of the house. If the keys are not delivered up to them, they break the doors. To show how minutely they ransack, it took them from three o'clock to seven, A. M., to get through; the poor lady of the house meanwhile is guarded by the ruffians, and at last hears her husband marched off, and finds herself left in their mercy.

One lady asked permission to send for her father or her brother, who lived across the street. The request, however, was denied her. Another lady asked to call a female friend next door, but was refused. They then read aloud to her the letters her husband had written to her before her marriage, which they came across while searching her writing desk, and laughed over them before her. They would not tell where the gentlemen whom they arrested were to be taken; and their families only learned from public sources that they went next day to Fortress Monroe. Their imprisonment there was simply beastly. They were put into casemates communicating one with another, the doors and windows of which were blocked up with a Venetian shutter, fastened outside with iron bars, leaving a space of 22 by 44 inches at the top of the door, by which light came into their rooms. Only during the brightest hours of the day could they see to read—and they were never allowed to leave the two rooms for any purpose. Two wooden boxes, containing two horse buckets, served as a water closet; and these were emptied once a day.

THE NEW BANKING LAW OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a banking law based upon subscriptions of cotton—rated at \$25 per bale. Stock notes to be given and secured by a pledge of cotton, which is to be sold after the blockade is removed, to pay said stock notes. The Vicksburg Whig gives the following more particular features of this law:

"The bill authorizes, under its provisions, several banks to be established—one at Jackson, and one at Vicksburg, with a capital of one million each, and one at Yazoo City, Natchez, Columbus, Holly Springs and Brookhaven of five hundred thousand each. The banks to go into operation when one hundred thousand of stock is subscribed and secured, and to have the privilege of issuing notes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500, and to be redeemed in Confederate Treasury Notes, until twelve months after peace is declared, or ninety days after the New Orleans and Mobile banks resume, and then to redeem their notes in specie.

The Senate added an amendment, that these banks shall take at par, in payment of all debts due them, the State Treasury Notes heretofore issued, or that may hereafter be issued. No stockholder to be entitled to loan on mere pledge of his stock, but to give additional security